Peptide	Sequence
$P12_{(322-335)}$	PheCysLeuGlyProCysProTyrIleTrpSerLeuAspThr
$P28_{(322-344)}$	PheCysLeuGlyProCysProTyrIleTrpSerLeuAspThrGlnLysVal LeuAlaLeuTyr
$P29_{(313-335)}$	HisGluProLysGlyTyrHisAlaAsnPheCysLeuGlyProCysProTyr IleTrpSerLeuAspThr
P30	PheSerLeuGlyProCysProTyrIleTrpSerLeuAspThr
P31	PheCysLeuGlyProSerProTyrIleTrpSerLeuAspThr
P32	PheSerLeuGlyProSerProTyrIleTrpSerLeuAspThr
P33	PheCysLeuGlyProCysProTyrIleTrpSerAspAspAsp
P34	AspAspAspGlyProCysProTyrIleTrpSerLeuAspThr
P35	AspAspAspGlyProCysProTyrIleTrpSerAspAspAsp
P36	GlyProCysProTyrIleTrpSerAspAspAsp
P37	AspAspAspGlyProCysProTyrIleTrpSer
P38	AspGlyProCysProTyrIleTrpSerAsp

Fig. 6 shows the results of inhibition of TGFβ1 by the peptides in Table 3.

It can be seen from Fig. 6 that peptide P29 is active. This peptide includes the previously tested peptide P12 and has 9 extra amino acids towards the N-terminal end (Fig. 4). Investigations conducted by Quian SW et al. (1992) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 89:6290-6294) and by Burmester JK et al. (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 90:8628-8632) using chimeric recombinant proteins identified a region of TGFβ1 that is necessary for the activity of this cytokine (amino acids 40 to 82 in the sequence of mature TGFβ1). It was speculated that peptide P29 (amino acids 34 to 56 in the sequence of mature TGFβ1), extending over a larger region than peptide P12 (amino acids 43 to 56), might acquire a three-dimensional structure more like the structure of the TGFβ1 in circulation. For this reason, peptide P29 was used for tests of binding to the cell receptors, based on affinity labelling.